Our stock of Window Shahas is the largest in New York, and Our superior, manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at leas than other houses. HEAVY RAGLANS, \$5.

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Overscoats and Raglass, at a sal reduced prices.
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No. 256 Broadway. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS -The approval of Royalty is only valuable because morarche are sup-posed to have received the best source of the most instead in lardy respective kingdow v; and f; his research e adoption of Richtoway's Pitts and Oistmest by all the Royal Femiles of Europe he a significant eight, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

AGGRAVATED SORE OF 24 YEARS. Cured by Dr. SMATN'S SMANNETIC SALVE JONE Brown of the Court of Control Piece. For sale at Dr. S. B. SM. No. 77 Canal st., sear Church st., and at various Druge Kew Keth, Stocklym at Jones City; also at Miller's Store, Broadway that Pearl st.

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COUGH AND OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST STEE
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CAOUTH AT ONCE THE WORLD BY APP 1918 J. R. STAFFORDS CLIVE TAR.
SORE THROAT, recent or chronic cared by wearing an Olled BUR Pleaser models and also J. B. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR CATARIM AND COLL IN THE GRAD Is at once referred by the spellession of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. TO DESERVE A SICK HOOM use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR Over bested water. No. Discusse out aproad wasts the older of OLIVE TAR, we like he highly agreeable exists.

OLIVE TAR Soc. - a better, Plantage 25 cents, at No. 16 State at., and by all Druggists.

## New Pork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1867.

London Agency.

Messra Sampans Low, Son & Co No. 47 Lodgate Hill, London, are authorized to receive subscriptions to THE TRIBUSE.

We have to record another murder, one apparently without cause A young man named Skely was shot in the rum bole of Michael Barry, in Avenue B, on Sunday night. A full report is given

We give another illustration of the way the money goes, or would go it the Controller would pay in another column. The iron pavement in Cortlandt street is overhauled, and Mr. Charles Derlin turns up at the bottom of it.

Controller Flagg a nonual tax bill was sent in last night. He wants \$7.709 282 86 for the year 1858. Of this the A ms House wants \$605,000; Belgian psyement, \$232,000; education, \$1,250, 000; interest \$400 000; cleaning streets, \$250, 000; light, \$460 000; police \$838,000; salaries. \$537,000; State tax \$1 172 000; acreses of 1857, \$367,000, and a host of accounts from \$10 000 to \$100,000 each. In some few departments we notice important reduct one, such as the Alms H use from \$843 800 to \$605 000, while others go up, as salaries for instance, from \$412 000 to \$537,000; in 1853 only \$25 000. However, the entire budget is a considerable reduction upon the frightful burden of 1857-that foote up \$8 066 566 52; Shis is \$357 983 66 less, and this may be fairly credited to the election of Mr. Tiemann; had Wood succeeded there would have been no chance for reduction, but rather every incentive to in-Cresse.

Feur Wards were canvassed yesterday, making 13 in all, or some hing more than half the rotes of the city. The result shows a net gain of 32 for Wood, or 72 from the Ward totals published by us on the morning after the election. Tae 13 Wards atow as follows:

Wards.	Tiemann.	Word.	Tiemann.	Wood 1 276
1	. 545	1 272		
11	. 438	231,	438	231
IV		2.112		2 112
	. 1,702	1 346	1 713	1,359
VI		2 401		2,401
vill	(A) (20 / 20 / 27)		2.568	1,871
	. 4 641		4,618	1,795
X			1,773	1.627
	2,242		2,191	3 267
	1.179		1,179	887
			3,409	2,139
XVI			3 391	2,835
	. 3,389			1,768
XXI	. 2,634	1,767	2,633	1,1.05
10000000		011 550	OF 490	23,568
Total.	.25,514	23,530	25,480	20,000

Tiemann's maj , 1,984 Tiemann's maj , 1,912. The Wards not canvassed, according to our tables, gave Mr. Tiemann 662 majority, making should they prove correct, a clear maj rity of 2 574, or in round numbers 2 500, as we undertook to say yes-terday, though the types had it 2,300. It now looks fair to be a little over 2 500.

The Lowber case is at last fully opened and is to be adjudicated upon its merits. The Supreme Court yes erday medified the order so as to go behird all the proceedings and examine into the bar gain from the beginning, the Controller to give bonds in \$5,000 to abide the result. We trust Judge Whiting will now get a fair chance to ask certa n berd questions of 1 bby members, and rest membe s too, of the Common C. uncil. It is important to the case, and no more than just to all parties, that the rumors of bribery which are current in regard to the passage of the resolutions to purchase the property stould be legally disposed of. Now let us bave truth, and no dodging, and then the people will know what an excellent bargain their representatives had made for them, what a perfectly clear and strong title the seller had to the property, and what a ruisous price he agreed to take for it. The gentlemen whose virtue has been assailed by the charges made in Mr Flagg's report will have an excellent opportunity to show their spot of bands. Let the light shine.

Congress was fully organized yesterday. Giv. Fitzpatrick of Ala is President pro tem of the Senate. No effort has yet been made to change the Secretary, Doorkeeper, &c , of the Seaste, but one probably will be, and we hope with suscees, if good cand'dates are presented, for some of the old officers have been in place quite long erough.

In the House, the Democratic cancus candidates were chosen Speaker, Clerk, &c. The Republicans supported Mr Grow of Pa. for Speaker, and Mr. B. Gratz Brown of The St Louis Democrat for Clerk. No eff rt was made to elect a Printer. Mr. Florence of Pa gave notice of a bill to suppress the circulation of Bank Notes.

Gen. Bowman of The Bedford Gazette, Pa . has been nomicated and confirmed as Superintensent of Public Printing vice Seaman, who retires.

In the second House Democratic Caucus held last evening to nominate a Printer, the attendance was slim. The name of A D Banks of Virginia was withdrawn, and Rufus P. Steadman of Obio was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of sixty to thirty for Wendell, and two scattering. It is presumed that this nomination will be followed by an election this morning. The question is one of

employ Wendell to do the work, and share with him the profits, or will seem to buy his establishment, which amounts to the same thing. If Steadmen is elected he will simply walk about Washlegton for two years, with his bands in his porkets, with \$50,000 or so to feel of at the bottom of said peckets.

We are to have an issue of Twenty Millions of Treasury Shinglasters, and a crueade on Banks and Paper Money therewith. For particulars, see forthcoming Message We trust the friends of these projects will have the fight they covet all to themselves.

One of our correspondents telegraphs that the President and Cabinet will resolutely insist on the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution of Kapsas, and that Serator Daug'as will as determinedly oppose it. It is understood that every Senator from the North-Wes'-no matter of what party-sides with Douglas, and that the caucus candidate for Printer is heartily with him If so, the Constitut on will have to go back to the People for fair and square ratification or rejection, and they will make mince meat of it. The struggle will be a fierce one, but "Popular Sovereigaty" is bound to win.

It is remarked that Mr. Lewis D. Campbe'l of Oblo refused to vote for Mr. Grow for Speaker, as did Mr E Joy Morris of Philadelphia, and the Americans crosen by Republican votes from New Jersey. We infer that these gentlemen desire not to be cassed nor to affiliate with Republicans. Mr. Campbell we judge, expects to lose his seat to his competitor, Mr Vallandingham. He did not act with the Republicans of Onio in their late State

One of our Washington correspondents, who is in the way of knowing all that is being said or done op the Pre Slavery side, telegraphs that Hendersen, ad tor of The Leavenworth Journal, is in Washington, giving assurances that he-always a preminent Pro-Slavery man in Kansas, and especially so in the Convention-is going to vote "For "the Constitution without S'avery," and that Regent Calboun (who also voted for Slavery in the Convention) will do likewise. We presume this will be the prevalent dedge. As "the Constitution without Slavery" mes s, and is made to secure, "the Constitution with Slavery '-limited in extent, but not is duration-they can do this with safety and consistency. It won't do, gent'emen! The People of Kansas won't have your Constitution any bow, and their will must be respected!

This day Mr. James Buchanan will communicate to Congress a very long Message, designed to commend the principles of his party and the policy of his Admiristration, and to convince foreign nations that we are the freest happiest and greatest people on earth. But, just five weeks ago trday, a trial was had before the County Court of Prince William County. Va., the result of which concurs with many kindred, but hardly so glaring incidents in giving the lie to these vaunts. While we are waiting for the Message, we will very briefly set forth the fasts:

Prince William is an agricultural county in Eastern Varginia, etrongly "Democratic" in politics, baying given Pierce 534 votes to 190 for Scott, and Buchanan 709 to 233 for Fillmore. At Occoquan is this county lives John Underwood-(no relative of John C. Underwood, exiled from Clarke County for attending the Republican National Convention-but) a substantial citizen and wheelwright, who, though not agreeing with the mass of his neighbors in politics, is so much respected and confided in that he has been for some years a Justice of the Peace. He votes with the "American" party, and supported Fillmore last year, but, being an inveterate subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, was strongly suspected of "Black Republicanism." Hence his reighbors managed, during the high political excitement of last arason, to draw him into various discussions, in the course of which this rative Virginian was impelled to say that be would scoper vote for Fremont than for Buchanan. The evidence adduced on the trial proceeds:

"Dawson then said, 'You must be an Abolitionist! He said, 'I am!' The defendant during the con rersation said he oursidered a negro just as good as he was, and ought to have the same privileges. In the convereation, defendant said we all descended from Adam and Eve; that they were the father and mother of

The defendant on another occasion in said store, when he and others were talking on politics and other anhierts, in January, 1857, said 'that Slavery was an evil to the county and to the State, and that it would 'put people more on an equality if slaves were free;'
and during the conversation he said that if he was a
slave, and killing his master would free him, he would do it. The last conversation was in the presence of four er five white persons, who were acquaintances of defendant; that at bo h of these conversations much was said which witness does not remember. There vere no regrees present at any of the conversations

-Such was the substance of the evidence aduced against him on his trial five weeks ago today. For the defense, it was shown that he last January - after these alleged conversations, and before he was prosecuted for his share in them-sat as one of the Justices on the trial of five slaves of G E Green for the murder of their master, and united in finding the prisoners guilty and condemnng them to death. This was the whole case.

The charge on which Mr. Underwood was inlicted and tried was that of "uttering and maintaining that owners have no right of property in "slaves." A very old and seldom quoted statute f Virginia makes this au indictable offense. Mr. Underwood was convicted of having violated it, and fined \$312 50 A motion for a new trial was oversuled, and a motion for arrest of judgment on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act aferesaid was denied by the Court. To this decision his coupsel have taken a bill of exceptions, but there is little doubt that the verdict will be sus tained, and the defendant nearly or quite caten up by the fine and costs.

Reader! when you read in the forthcoming Meaage that this is a land of matchless freedom and courity for the rights of persons-niggers excepted, of course-just think of the case of the white native Virginian and Justice of the Peace, John Underwood

The career of Senator Douglas has not been such se to inspire in us an exalted confidence in either his ph lanthropy or his political conscientiousness. We never raw reason for either liking or trusting bim. His threwdness, however, is und sputed, and to that element in his character we address a few considerations. He will see that they are based on

facts of indubitable authenticity. A few years ago-it was on the 7th of March. 50-a distinguished Northern statesman rose in the Senate and made a speech intended to "save the Union" by backing the North out of its position on the subject of Slavery Restriction. It was a great speech-able, weighty and thorough-a substartial recentation of all that the speaker had said Spoils purely, as whoever gots elected will probably and done on the matter in issue throughout his Hence, stone-cutters, brick-makers, masons, car- ing "National Democracy." The Republican has

past life. That speech was the turning-point of the great controversy. L ud and long were the plaudits which resounded through the country, but especially through the South, on the appearance of this speech. Ne other foretsic effort for years had excited such a sensation, or elicited such expressions of admiration and gratitude. He was widely extelled as taying crushed "fapaticism" and de stroyed "sgitation." Even in Coarleston, S. C. Mr. Calboun's able speech, made about the same time, commanded no such attention eroked no such placedite, as did that of the great Expounder of the Constitution.

Two years thereafter, a Whig National Conven tion met at Baltimore, and Mr. Webster was a candidate before it for the Presidency. He received, throughout the pretracted balloting, some thirtythree or thirty four votes, not one of them, we believe, from a Slave State. Every effort was made, every entresty resorted to, on the part of his numerous body of influential friends, to procure for him the vote of the South on one ballot-enly one -but without avail. It was cast, from first to last, for one whose abilities or whose services to Slavery could not be compared to his, but who was deemed more available as a candidate.

Two years later the Kansas-Nebraska bill was forced through Congress-with how much difficulty we reed not here say. Two Northern politicians -Mr Douglas will recollect their names -were mainly instrumental in securing that result-one of them leading in its advocacy in the Senate, the other lending it all possible aid and comfort from the White House. E ther of these two men (and no other two on earth) could have defeated the measure. Yet when the Democratic National Conven tion met, two years later, and they were rival candidates before it for the Presidential nomination, they were both defeated, and one James Buchanan neminated, whose chief recommendation was that, baying been out of the country, and thus out of the Nebraska risg, for the past three years, he was less bearious to Northern sentiment than they weretherefore the more available candidate.

"History," we have heard, "is Philosophy teaching by example." The lesson here given is a very plain one, but if Mr. Douglas requires a thirl illustration, he is now in position to afford it.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Lemmon case is precisely such a decision as might have been expected from a New-York tribunal. The Court stands steadily by the sovereignty and humanity of the State, both of which they place upon invincible grounds. They hold that the act of 1841, by repealing the exceptions contained in the act of 1817, establishes the dectrine that no person can be brought into this State or held here as a slave; and that every person brought into the State, no matter for what purpose or for however short a time, becomes thereby free.

The idea that any dectrine of comity can be applied to a case of this sort is very effectually disposed of. Comity never can require a State to extend to strangers anything beyond the rights and privileges which it allows to its own citizens. The laws of New York do not allow the citizens of New-York to employ the territory of this State as a convenience for carrying on either the foreign or the domestic slave-trade, or to hold slaves within this State for the shortest moment of time. No citizen of New York has the privilege of buying slaves in the market of Baltimore or Richmond and bringing them here for shipment to New-Orleans or Texas, not even for the purpose of stocking plantations he may own there. What the State does not allow its own citizens to do, it cannot reasonably be expected to sustain strangers in doing. Nor does the clause in the Constitution of the Uaited States, which gives to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in all the States, go the least step beyond this reasonable imit.

The point most relied upon by the counsel for the appellants was that, as the slaves in this case came hither by sea, and were to sail hence for Texas, they were, during their stay here, not within the jurisdiction of the State of New York, but within the jurisdiction of Congress, by virtue | through which the rails are laid. It is understood of the commercial power conferred upon it by the Federal Constitution. But the Court deny that this commercial power gives to Congress any authority to determine the status of persons within the territory of any of the States. That authority remains complete and entire to the State, as well over persons temporarily passing through it as over those permanently resident in it. Tois power to regulate commerce extends, within the jurisdiction of any of the States, to merchandise only. Tae power of Corgress to legislate in respect to passen gers can only extend to those passengers while they are on the high seas, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State.

Even on the ground that slaves were merchandiee, the power to prohibit their being brought into the State would still come within that right of eatablishing police regulations which is conceded to the States, and the settled legislation of this State shows that the ho'ding of slaves within the State for any purpose is regarded as inconsistent with the public peace and welfare.

From this epinion, cencurred in by Judges Mitchell, Clerke, Davies and Peabody, Judge Roosevelt dissented; we shall know one of these days on what grounds. This decision of the Supreme Court, however, is but one step toward carrying this case forward to Washington, where the State of Virginia, the actual appellant in the case, has great confidence of getting a decision in her

After a dreary, drenching Sunday, we had yesterday a burst of April sunabine, which would have done credit to Naples or Savannah. Congress never opened on a brighter day. But this unsessorably mild weather must be of short duration, and we exhort all who have no work secured for the Winter to improve it in getting away from payer ents at once.

We are alike pained and provoked by the course of a large portion of the destitute. Here are ten of thousands who have earned scarcely a dollar since last June, yet who still cling to the City and wander from door to door in quest of employment, when they might as well hunt pine-apples in Greenlaid or polar bears in Hayti. The naked truth is that the work is not here, and cannot be made here. We are certain to have less trade for the next two ears than we have had for the last two, and shall reed fewer clerks, porters, draymen, &c., to help sell, pack and ship the goods. There being less trade, fewer stores will be needed; consequently, few or none will be built but those already comnerced. Fewer people being employed in trade. we shall reed fewer dwellings, and hardly any will be built. We predict that hardly one-tenth so many buildings of all kinds will be erected in our City and its suburbs in 1858 as have been in 1857.

penters, plasterers, painters, laborers, &c., in thousands, will have to leave the City, because there is not and will not be work for them here. To cling to the City is on their part sheer madness; it is to render "Hard Times" chronic and recovery hopeless.

But there is work in the country for every able-bodied man in it-work on the yet untilled fertile soil, if nowhere else. We are assured that, in spite of the hard times, Labor-especially in housebuilding-is this day in great request throughout all the newer Agricultural sections of the Union, and that good carpenters and masons readily commend fair wages almost throughout the new States and Territories, their cities and chief villages excepted. In sections of the West, we are informed that extensive fields of corn still stand unharvested for want of the requisite labor. Everywhere, there is work to be done on farme, in fencing, cutting timber, digging muck, and, in open weather, plowing, which might give employment at some rate to all the masculine labor now idle in the cities, and would give at least food and lodging to many thousands. It is the clear duty, then, of every single man out of work-every one who does not know where and by whom he is to be employed very scon-to leave the overpeopled and stagnant cities at once, and set his face westward. If he has no means whatever, he may as we I walk as sit idly, and the country people will not let him starve if he is really willing to work. It is not true charity to feed such here, and induce them to remain where they are not and will not soon be wanted.

Wemen have a harder prospect, and their way to the West is subject to more formidable impediments. Yet we say to these, too, escape from the cities if you safely can. Go where your services we needed, if you can possibly obtain the means, and do not scruple to ask friends to help you.

It is likely that during the present Session of Congress three new States will be added to the Union-Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas; for before the end of the Session Kansas, we take it, will come in, though precisely how or under what constitution is still a matter of doubt. In place of these three Territories erected into States, three new Territories will present themselves as candi dates for organization, namely Dacotah, Carson's Valley, which aspires to call itself Columbus, and Arizonia.

Dacotah, including that part of Minnesots Territory not embraced in the State, may no doubt be properly organized as a Territory, but the claims of the other two candidates are a good deal more questionable. Carson's Valley on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada has hitherto been a sort of debatable land between California and Utah. Till recently it has been chiefly inhabited by Mormon immigrants. They have lately moved back to Salt Lake or the neighborhood, upon the summons of Brigham Young to the Saints to concentrate for the defense of that holy city, but their places have been supplied by other settlers. These settlers wish to disconnect themselves from Utah, at the same time they do not seem to like much better the idea of a connection with California. Heace their scheme for being erected into a distinct Territory. Their isolated situation, separated as they are from Utah by deserts, and from California by mountains, gives them a certain claim to a government of their own. The objection is the small extent of land capable of cultivation.

The case of Arizonia, including the Territory on the Gila, is very similar. Its wide separation from the inhabited parts of New-Mexico would seem to point to a political separation. But there is the same objection to erection it into a Territory as in the case of Carson's Valley. Arizonia, however, may get some help from the idea that S'avery may be smuggled in there.

It has been stated in one of the daily papers that under the principle of the case of Williams against the New-York Central Railroad Company, recently decided in the Court of Appeals, the various city railroads are liable to pay damages and compensation to the owners of lots bordering on the streets that several suits have been commenced, or are in tended to be so, by such owners, and it is importent to them that the above statement should be corrected. In the case above cited, the plaintiff had gratuitously dedicated to the public use the street in Syracuse through which the railway was afterward built. He was allowed to recover damages on the ground that the grant to the public was of a mere easement, or right to use the land as a hishway, the fee still remaining in the grantor. He still owned the land, and therefore any other use of the street-building a railway, for instancewas a trespass on the rights of the plaintiff, since it was done without his consent, and therefore he was entitled to damages.

The case with the greater part of the streets of this city is different, and they are especially excepted in the decision. "In every street opened in New York under the provisions of the acts of 1807 and 1813, the fee in the soil is vested in the city. It is devested from the original owners." The railroad companies therefore can lay down their tracks by consent of the Corporation alone, without consulting or being liable to the owners of the abutting lots.

The Herald, we think, is decidedly too hard upon its protégé, Mayor Wood. Because Mayor Wood forcibly resisted the Metropolitan Police law it does not follow that he can reasonably be expected to resist all the other laws of the statute book. It must be considered that in the matter of resist ng the Metropolitan Police act, Mayor Wood had peculiar advantages and facilities. He had at his risposal, with which to carry on that war, the old police, filled up in great measure with persons selected for their devotedness to him. It must be obvious to The Herald that, in disputing with the new Mayor elect the possession of that office, Mr. Wood would fail entirely of these convenient backers. Besides, the Mayor's experience in that operation has hardly been of a kind to encourage further attempts of the sert. If with an organized police ferce to sustain him he found himself so soon obliged to yield, what could he expect to accomplish with nothing to rely upon but his own audscity ! The people of New-York at the late election showed Mr. Wood the door. Why would The Herald subject him to the additional mortification of being kicked out of it!

It seems hardly possible to add to the force of he cemonstrations already given of the radical piquity of the bogus Convention's doings in Kansas. Yet the fellowing extract puts the gist of the matter in the very shortest compass of any statement we have seen. It is from a favored correspondent of The Missouri Republican, one of the ablest and most respectable among the journals now supportgenerally favored the Pro-Sievery operations Kassas, but this last in quity has evidently stag gored it. Hear its correspondent's analysis of the

dodge aubmission: "It does not leave the question of Slavery open to be simply and fairly voted upon and decided by the per-ple, as was lately done in Oregon. But it devises a curning plan to compel every man to vote for the Constitution, denying him the opportunity to vote against it; and all this under the prefense of submitting the question of Sisvery to the people.

"By the schedule of the Constitution, the people

are required, before voting, to swear to support the Constitution if adopted, and then every man of them Constitution if adopted, and then every mas of them is required to vote for it. The form of voting is prescribed, and this is the form: 'For the Constitution with Slavery,' or 'For the Constitution without Slavery.' And thus, however the people may choose to vote upon the question of Slavery, the schedule positively requires them to vote, unanimously, for the Constitution.

"The bare statement of the case is shocking to sease and decreas. If the Convention had thoused it to

The bare statement of the case is should be and decency. If the Convention had thought fit to enset a Constitution and put it in operation without appealing to the p pular will at all, perhaps it had power to do so, however undemocrane the course might be; but, under the pretense of submitting the question of Siavery to the people, to require every man to vote for the Constitution, and to awar beforeman to vote for the Constitution, and to swear better hand to support it, is a disgrating compound of op-pression and folly, the equal of which can hardly be found cutside of Kaness—oppression, in compelling men to vote for what they may despise or abnor, or recounce their right of suffrage; and foly, in supposing that they could enable the few to subjugate and rule the many, by such a despicable trick. That is not the way to govern people in this country, and will no nore be submitted to than would the prescription of a poison-doctor who required his patient to take his arsenic with bread and butter or without it."

The Washington correspondent of The South, under date of the 3d, announces Sanator Douglas's arrival, and adds :

"But ore opinion exists as to the extreme impro-priety of the Serator's course in gratuitously publish-ing his opinions and intentions in relation to an issue, ing his opinions and intentions in due course of the without watting its development in due course of the proceeding of the Government, and in publicly committing himself to oppose the Administration on the Kansas question with such undue haste. His conduct is very freely consured in this respect. It is thought Kansas question with such undue haste. His conduct is very freely consured in this respect. It is thought that, under all circum stances, Sensor Douglas might have reserved his judgment of the Kansas matter undil the Constitution which is in question had been seen and inspected, or at least until he had had an interview with the President, without committing himself on the partial and mendacious statements of Walker and his editorial crew.

"On the contrary, it is gratifying to know that the Admin istration is eminently firm in the position it has taken with reference to the action of the Kansas Convention, and that it will sustain their action to the external rount and with all the moral force at its com-

vertion, and that if with sustain their action to the tremest point and with all the moral force at its command. There is a feeling of strong indignation, which pervades the whole Cabinet, toward Walker, and which has been so exasperated by his continuacy and his boats, that it is said that he will not be allowed the privilege of resigning, and thus escaping the fate in reserve for him."

INEFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE —The Commissioners are eter-uity squabbling, instead of attending to their duties. Will here be no end to it! [Hersid. Yes; the very day that Fernando Wood's statute

of limitations deprives him of a place in the Board THE LATEST NEWS

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1857. Three or four of the Republican members bolted the nomination of Mr. Grow, the caucus candidate for Speaker. Mr. Campbell of Ohio voted for Mr. Herton of the same State. Mr. Eza Clark of Cornecticut voted for Mr. Campbell, as did Mesers. Clawson and Robbins of New-Jersey. Mr. Edward Joy Morris of Pennsylvania voted for H. Winter Davis of Maryland.

Mr Orr's speech on taking the chair is considered patriotic and unionist, and was well received by all parties in the House.

The Republican Senators, twenty in number. were all in their seats at the opening of the session The excitement about the election of Public Printer is intense. At the Democratic caucus tonight, the friends of Banks, of The South Side Democrat, combined with the friends of Steadman of Ohio to defeat Wendell. After a bitter discussion, and amid a great deal of mutual recrimination, Steadman was nominated by a vote of 63 to 31. It is stated that Steadman agrees with Douglas and Walker on the Kansas question. He was supported in the caucus by members who, it is stood, will follow the lead of D. uglas. After his nomination, several members left the causus, declaring that they would not be bound by the nomi

I can give you at length reliable intelligence upon the Kansas question. It is certain that President Buchanan acheres firmly and fully to the Lecompton plan, and that the Administration will give thorough and determined support to the Constitution in the shape in which it will be sent to Congrees after the election of Dec. 21. It is equally certain that Senator Douglas will act in direct opposition to the course of the President on this question. He will oppose the Lecompton Constitution in any shape, unless it receives as a whole the sanction of the people at a fair election. He stated his determination frankly and squarely to a number of Southern Members of Congress who called upon him at his house this evening. I have good reason to believe that in the course he will pursue Mr. Douglas may reckon upon the cooperation of all, or nearly all, the Senators from the North-West.

From Another Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec, 7, 1857. A large concourse assembled at the Capitol this morning, to witness the opening of Congress. The whole diplomatic corps was present. The day

was exceedingly auspicious. Col. Orr's speech on taking the chair was quite eave the Union-isb, and looked Presidency ward. Mr. Gidding swore in Orr. This is the third oc casion on which he has officiated.

Mr. Allen since his election as Clerk, has been secreted, to avoid the pressure for office. Mr. Cluskey will distribute his six appointments as Postmaster equitably among his political friends. Mr. Bowman was chosen Superintendent of the public printing through the personal preference of the President, and with a full belief in his integrity.

The President's Message will recommend a com pulsory bankrupt law for corporations, particularly referring to barks and railroads, and will condemn se applying to insolvent debtors.

The Treasury seks authority to issue notes to the amount of twenty millions, to be used at discretion, and to be capable of a reissue; thus enabling the aggregate to be kept out. No rate of in terest is proposed, but there is a bill now in preparation for Congress which will probably ox it at air per cent, though three is entertained and is believed to be acceptable to the banks. These notes will be receivable for public duesand allowed in liquidstion, when paid to be withdraws and new notes, corresponding with their respective amounts, is

The Printing imbroglio assumed this shape today. Mr. Clemess furnished Weadell with a copy of the charges against him and will submit another to the Caucus now assembling.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The caucus has just adjourned. Mr. Harris of Nincis was in the chair. Mesers. Ruffig and Phin es were Secretaries. Mr. Faulkner of ginis raid a letter from Mr. Clemens, stating that a certain serson had approached him with a prestary offer for the support of Wendell -not names the person; ala' a reply from Westell, despise that any authority had been given by him for our

an everture. Mr. Houston of Ale ams withdrew Mr. Banke's came as a candidate. The balloting the commerced. Sixty votes wen, o cast for Sined and of Ohio, thirty for Wendell and two for Major Harris of The Union. Mr. Steadma a was declared to be

neminated. Mr. Taylor of New York said that he would vate for Wendell aughow, and so did others Several members left the coucus, includir, Mente. Quit I sa, Clemens, and various Southern then. Moure. Orr and Jones of Tennesses were not present

The result is supposed to have been produced by an understood arrangement between the friends of Steadman and Banks. An attempt will be made for an outside combination on Wendell, bet it easnot succeed. It is now probable that Major Harris will be chosen Printer of the Senate unless suction coalition be formed.

THIRD DISPATOR

The editor of The Leavenworth Journal arrived here this morning, and says that he himself and his Pro-Slavery friends intend voting for the ' Free-State" clause submitted to the People. He asnounces positively that Gen Calboun will pursue the same course, and is upreserved in his designs. tion to that effect. He returns on Tauredsy to participate in the election.

Capt. Walker, Aid to the Governor, received a letter from Secretary Stant n yesterday, stating that from five to ten thousand rotes would be polled, and that there would be a decided maj rity or a Free State.

Some intimation of invasion from Missouribes been conveyed to other sources of information. If this intelligence be confirmed by the result, it is supposed that Mr. Douglas's position will be an barrassed by his committal against the Constitution.

Steadman and Banks had a written agreement for a division of the printing. St-admas wes orig. inally started by Senator Bright Taouga a personal and political friend of Douglas, he is openly for the Kareas policy of the Administration, and so informed Douglas.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, Dec. 7, 1857. Col. Richardson of litinote has been formally tosdered the Governorship of Nebrasks.

The entire Globe of to-day and Supplement is occapied with an exposition of alleged frauds in the purchase of books during the last Congress. The publica ion has produced much sensat on, particularly about the Capitol

In the Court of Claims to-day, Judges Starburg aut Blackford delivered opinious adverse to the claiments of the brig Gen. Armstrong. Judge Gilchrist dissented.

Immediately after the House adjourced, hundreds of men and boys crowded on the rew Doorkeeper, classoring for situations. The Postmaster was similarly assailed. The Clerk, too, is overwhelmed with appli-

The Republicans in caucus this morning nominated George M. Weston editor of The Republic, for Printer. At the Democratic caucus to-night 108 members were

Mr. Faulkper produced correspondence to the effect that, wishing to become fully acquainted with the facts in connection with the remarks made in a former caucus by Mr. Clemens, affecting Mr. Wentell's char-arcter, he wrote a letter to Mr. Comess, who replied that a corrupt proposition had been made to him (Clemens) in behalf of Wenderl. The last-named, in his letter, the subject having been referred to him, mphatically denied that any proposition of the nature at ated had been made with his knowledge or authority, and said that if it was made, it must have been by some one too lazy to work, too proud to steal, and

ashamed to beg.

Mr. Clemens said that when the proposition was
made he referred the individual to the act of Cosgress prescribing the penalties against approaches to members for corrupt purposes. The man was in his power, but for the sake of his family he would not ex-The correspondence having been read, a vote for

Mr. Hous on of Ala , withdrew the name of A. D.

Backs, and proposed that of Mr. Steadman, who received sixty votes, the Southern and Western members uriting. Wendell received thirty-one. Mosers. Faulkner and Hopkins voted for Mr. Harris of The Union. Some Democrats refused to vote and appre-

Union. Some Democrats refused to vote and apprehend trouble to-morrow.

The Mobile Register learns that there was runor in New Orleans, by steamer Daniel Webster, that the steamer Fashion had landed in Nicaragua and was on her way home.

The ship Arna Sise cleared on the 13th from Mobile for Havre, with a cargo of 3,400 bales of cotton, valued at upward of \$204,400.

The Charleston papers announce that the steamer Welaka, of Savannah, was totally wrecked on St. Nicholas Bar, 3d iest. The crew, passengers and a part of her cargo were saved.

The abip Mary C. Porter, before reported, had been brought to the wharf at Charleston, and an effort will be made to get the water out of her.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS . . . . . First Session.

WASHINGTON, Monday, December 7, 1857. The weather here to-day is charming.

Dense crowds are in the galleries and other paris of

the Capitol, and the greetings between members and friends are pleasantly exciting. SENATE. Fifty Senators were present when the body wes

called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from the Vice-President staing that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the Session. On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, a resolution was

adopted that the oath prescribed by the Constitution be administered to the new Senators by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee and Daniel Clark of

New-Hampshire, new members, took their seats, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a President pre-

The Hon BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK of Alebams was chosen, and returned thacks for the honor corferred upon him.

The usual resolution to inform the President of the United States that the Senate was organized, and in

readiness for business, was adopted. The Sepate then went into Executive Session, and cot firmed George W. Bowman, editor of the Bedford Pa ) Gazette, as Superintendent of Public Printing. The Senate adjourned without transacting any other

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On the call of the roll at 12 o'clock, 221 members answered to their names.

A quorum having been ascertsized to be present, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

James L. Orr of South Carolina was nom usted by M'. JONES of Terressee, and the Hon Gainsha & Grow of Pennsylvania by Mr. BANKS of Massachs.

The vote was taken, with the following result: